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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/829,468	04/21/2004	Max R. Motyka	22305	6421
20551	7590	11/03/2005	EXAMINER	
THORPE NORTH & WESTERN, LLP. 8180 SOUTH 700 EAST, SUITE 200 SANDY, UT 84070			ARNOLD, ERNST V	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1616	
DATE MAILED: 11/03/2005				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.		Applicant(s)	
	10/829,468		MOTYKA ET AL.	
	Examiner		Art Unit	
	Ernst V. Arnold		1616	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-51 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-51 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 39 and 48 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____. |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>07/26/2004</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____. |

DETAILED ACTION

The Examiner acknowledges receipt of application 10/829,468 filed on 04/21/2004. Claims 1-51 are pending and presented for Examination on the merits.

Specification

The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because the title to the invention is included on the abstract. See MPEP § 608.01(b). The abstract of the disclosure does not commence on a separate sheet in accordance with 37 CFR 1.52(b)(4). A new abstract of the disclosure is required and must be presented on a separate sheet, apart from any other text. Correction is required.

Claim Objections

Claims 39 and 48 objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c), as being of improper dependent form for failing to further limit the subject matter of a previous claim. Applicant is required to cancel the claim(s), or amend the claim(s) to place the claim(s) in proper dependent form, or rewrite the claim(s) in independent form. In the instant case, the composition claims 39 and 48 do not further limit the method claims 34 and 37 and 43 and 46, respectively. For the purposes of examination, the Examiner will

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interpret claims 39 as "A method as in claim 37" and claim 48 as "A method as in claim 46".

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claim 5 recites the limitation "iron to glycine molar ratio" in line 29. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. Instant claim 1 recites "amino acid to metal molar ratio".

Claim 6 recites the limitation "copper to glycine molar ratio" in line 4. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. Instant claim 1 recites "amino acid to metal molar ratio".

Claim 7 recites the limitation "zinc to glycine molar ratio" in line 8. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. Instant claim 1 recites "amino acid to metal molar ratio".

Claim 8 recites the limitation "manganese to glycine molar ratio" in line 12. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. Instant claim 1 recites "amino acid to metal molar ratio".

Claim 9 recites the limitation "ferric iron to glycine molar ratio" in line 16. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. Instant claim 1 recites "amino acid to metal molar ratio".

Claim 10 recites the limitation "iron to glycine molar ratio" in line 20. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. Instant claim 1 recites "amino acid to metal molar ratio".

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Instant claim 10 recites wherein the metal is chromium and the naturally occurring amino acid is glycine. Instant claim 10 then recites wherein the iron to glycine molar ratio is about 3:1. It is unclear to the Examiner which metal is forming the chelate.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Nakamoto et al. (J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1961, 83(22), 4528-4532).

Instant claim 1 is drawn to a non-GMO metal amino acid chelate composition comprising a metal amino acid chelate including a naturally occurring amino acid chelated to a metal said amino acid to metal molar ration being from about 1:1 to 4:1.

Nakamoto et al. disclose thirty metal chelate compounds including eight different metal-glycine chelates (Abstract; page 4531, Table 1). Nakamoto et al. disclose a chromium-glycine chelate of the formula: $\text{Cr}(\text{NH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-COO})_3 \text{H}_2\text{O}$; thus 3 glycine to 1 chromium ratio (Page 4531, Table 1).

Please note: With respect to the USC 102 rejection above and the rejections to follow, please note that in product-by-process claims, "once a product appearing to be substantially identical is found and a 35 U.S.C. 102/103 rejection [is] made, the burden shifts to the applicant to show an unobvious difference." MPEP 2113. This rejection under 35 U.S.C. 102/103 is proper because the "patentability of a product does not depend on its method of production." In re Thorpe, 227 USPQ 964, 966 (Fed. Cir. 1985). In addition, please note that the Patent and Trademark Office is not equipped to conduct experimentation in order to determine whether Applicants' non-GMO metal amino acid chelate composition differs and, if so, to what extent, from that of the discussed reference. Therefore, with the showing of the reference, the burden of establishing non-obviousness by objective evidence is shifted to the Applicants.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

Claims 1-4 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Lumb et al. (J. Phys. Chem. 1953, 57(7), 690-693).

Instant claim 12 is drawn to a calcium and glycine chelate where the ratio of calcium to glycine is 1:1.

Lumb et al. disclose the 1:1 chelate stability constants of calcium (instant claim 3) and glycine (instant claim 2) thus anticipating the instant composition (instant claims 1, 4 and 12) (page 692, right column "Chelate Stability Constants; and Table III).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

Claims 1-5, 17-19, 27-29, 34-36, 41-45 and 50-51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Hsu (US 5,504,055).

Hsu discloses metal amino acid chelates that can deliver high levels of desirable metal ions to plants and human beings (Abstract; Column 1, lines 44-50). Hsu distinctly claims iron, copper, zinc, magnesium and calcium as metal ions and glycine as the amino acid (Column 11, lines 45-52; Column 12; lines 12-14 and 18-24). The mole ratio of metal ion to acid is about 1:2 (Column 2, lines 35-36). Thus, instant claims 1-4 are anticipated. Hsu disclose a composition comprising ferrous iron carbonate/citric acid/glycine to produce an amino acid chelate thus anticipating the addition of citric acid (instant claims 17-19, 27-29 and 50-51) (Column 3, lines 63-67 and column 4, lines 1-14). Hsu provides methods to synthesize the metal amino acid chelate (instant claims 34-36) (Column 3, lines 63-67 and Column 4, lines 1-14, for example). The Examiner interprets the selection of specific reagents by Hsu to produce the metal amino acid chelate as reading upon instant claims 35 and 36. Hsu administered the iron/citrate/glycine chelate to tomato plants (instant claim 43-45) (Column 7, lines 56-67 and column 8, lines 1-13). The Examiner interprets the selection of specific reagents by

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Hsu to produce the metal amino acid chelate for administration to tomato plants as reading upon instant claims 41-45 and 50-51.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

Claims 1-5, 11, 17, 20-22, 26-29, 34-36 and 41-45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Ashmead et al. (US 6,426,424).

Ashmead et al. disclose compositions and methods of preparing amino acid chelates (Abstract). The amino acid ligand to metal molar ratio is from about 1:1 to 4:1 (Instant claim 1) (Column 5, lines 31-35 and column 10, lines 24-25). Ashmead et al. disclose iron, copper zinc manganese, cobalt, magnesium, chromium, and molybdenum as metal ions and provide examples of a ferrous glycine chelate, zinc glycine chelate, manganese glycine chelate, magnesium glycine chelate, copper glycine chelate as well as mixed metal/amino acid chelates in the ratios of amino acid ligand to metal ion of 2:1 to 3:1 (instant claims 2-5 and 11)(Column 8, lines 8-25 and 48-67; column 9, lines 5-67 and column 10, lines 1-16). Ashmead et al. produced a metal amino acid chelate and added to the composition maltodextrin, corn-starch and cellulose (instant claims 17, 20-22, 26-29 and 34-36 and 41-42) (Column 9, lines 29-32). Applicant defines in the specification that maltodextrins can be both fillers and flow control agents (Instant specification page 14, lines 19-20). Ashmead et al. disclose that the amino acid chelates can be administered to plants by dissolution on leaves or as a soil treatment

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thus anticipating instant claim 43 (Column 7, lines 53-63). Obtaining metal ions and amino acids to make the composition reads upon instant claims 44 and 45.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

Claims 1-4, 17-22, 24-29, 43-45 and 50-51 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Ashmead et al. (US 4,725,427).

Ashmead et al. disclose a vitamin and mineral composition comprising amino acid metal chelate with an amino acid ligand to metal ratio of at least 2:1 and a method of preparing the vitamin and mineral composition (Column 5, line 61; column 11, lines 1-23 and lines 53-59; column 12, lines 1-36). The amino acid chelated minerals are selected from the group consisting of calcium, magnesium, iron, zinc, copper and manganese (Column 12, lines 18-22). Glycine is disclosed as a amino acid ligand (Column 5, lines 64-67). Thus, instant claims 1-4 are anticipated.

A powdered mixture of water soluble vitamins was prepared by blending calcium ascorbate folic acid thiamine mononitrate, sodium salt of riboflavin-5-phosphate, niacinamide pyridoxine HCl, biotin and calcium pantothenate (Column 9, lines 15-21). The powdered mixture was then blended with powdered lactose. The Examiner interprets powdered lactose to be a maltodextrin and the Applicant defines in the specification that maltodextrins can be both fillers and flow control agents (instant claims 17 and 20-22)(Instant specification page 14, lines 19-20). In a separate container, ethanol, propylene glycol, vegetable oil, vitamin A palmitate, vitamin D,

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vitamin E and cyanocobalamin were mixed until dissolution (instant claim 25) (Column 9, lines 24-34). The water-soluble vitamins were then added to the oil soluble vitamins and blended (Column 9, lines 35-43). To this mixture was added amino acid metal chelates and potassium amino acid complex (instant claims 24-25 and 27-29) (Column 9, lines 44-51). After blending, citric acid (instant claims 18 and 19), potassium bicarbonate and sodium bicarbonate, lime and lemon flavoring and aspartame sweetener (instant claim 26) were added and completely mixed and ultimately granulated (Column 9, lines 52-67). The granules dissolved in water to provide a pleasant tasting flavored drink (instant claims 43-45, 50 and 51) (Column 2, lines 35-40 and column 10, lines 1-5). Ashmead et al. claim the method of preparing the composition (Column 11, lines 53-59 and column 12, lines 1-36). The reference of Ashmead et al. is deemed to meet the limitations of the instant claims 1-4, 17-22, 24-29, 43-45 and 50-51.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 20-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hsu et al. (US 5,504,055) in view of Cooper et al. (US 6,299,896).

The reference of Hsu et al. is discussed in detail above and that discussion is hereby incorporated by reference.

Hsu et al. do not expressly disclose a composition wherein the formulation additive is a non-GMO flow control agent selected from the group consisting of fumed silica, stearic acid, talc, and combinations thereof.

Cooper et al. teaches a multi-vitamin nutritional supplement (Abstract). When preparing dosage forms incorporating the composition, the nutritional components are normally blended with conventional excipients such as the lubricant stearic acid.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made to modify the powder composition of Hsu et al. by adding a stearic acid lubricant as suggested by Cooper et al. to produce the instant invention.

One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because stearic acid is a conventional lubricant added to dosage forms known by those of ordinary skill in the art. Cooper et al. disclose powders as a suitable dosage form (Column 9, line 62).

From the teachings of the references, it is apparent that one of ordinary skill in the art would have had a reasonable expectation of success in producing the claimed invention. Therefore, the claimed invention, as a whole, would have been prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, because every element of the invention and the claimed invention as a whole have been fairly disclosed or suggested by the combined teachings of the cited references.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

Claims 1, 13-17 and 30-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ashmead et al. (US 4,725,427) in view of Izumi et al. (Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl. 1978, 17, 176-183).

The reference of Ashmead et al. is discussed in detail above and that discussion is hereby incorporated by reference.

Ashmead et al. do not expressly disclose a composition as in claims 1 or 17 wherein the naturally occurring amino acid used to prepare the amino acid chelates is prepared by: 1) a method other than protein hydrolysis; 2) synthetically; 3) fermentation; and 4) protein hydrolysis and wherein the protein used in the hydrolysis is non-GMO.

Izumi et al. teach multiple methods of producing amino acids including enzymatic, fermentation, extraction (protein hydrolysis) and synthetic methods (Page 176, Table 1; page 177, 2.1 Extraction Method; 2.2 Fermentation Method; page 178, 2.3 Enzymatic method; and page 179, Synthetic Method).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made to obtain amino acids via one of the methods suggested by Izumi et al. for the composition of Ashmead et al. to produce the instant invention.

One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because Izumi et al. state these methods are the recent advances in industrial production of amino acids (Page 176, middle of right column)

From the teachings of the references, it is apparent that one of ordinary skill in the art would have had a reasonable expectation of success in producing the claimed invention. Therefore, the claimed invention, as a whole, would have been prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, because every element of the invention and the claimed invention as a whole have been fairly disclosed or suggested by the combined teachings of the cited references.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

Claims 34, 37-40, 43 and 46-49 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hsu et al. (US 5,504,055) in view of Izumi et al. (Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl. 1978, 17, 76-183).

The reference of Hsu et al. is discussed in detail above and that discussion is hereby incorporated by reference.

Hsu et al. do not expressly disclose a method as in claims 34 and 43 wherein the naturally occurring amino acid used to prepare the amino acid chelates is prepared by: 1) a method other than protein hydrolysis; 2) synthetically; 3) fermentation; and 4) protein hydrolysis and wherein the protein used in the hydrolysis is non-GMO.

Izumi et al. teach multiple methods of producing amino acids including enzymatic, fermentation, extraction (protein hydrolysis) and synthetic methods (Page 176, Table 1; page 177, 2.1 Extraction Method; 2.2 Fermentation Method; page 178, 2.3 Enzymatic method; and page 179, Synthetic Method).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made to obtain amino acids via one of the methods suggested by Izumi et al. for the composition of Hsu et al. to produce the instant invention.

One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because Izumi et al. state these methods are the recent advances in industrial production of amino acids (Page 176, middle of right column)

From the teachings of the references, it is apparent that one of ordinary skill in the art would have had a reasonable expectation of success in producing the claimed invention. Therefore, the claimed invention, as a whole, would have been prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, because every element of the invention and the claimed invention as a whole have been fairly disclosed or suggested by the combined teachings of the cited references.

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

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A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claim 34 is provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 17 of copending Application No. 10/969584. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both claims are drawn to method of preparing a metal amino acid chelate. One of ordinary skill in the art would immediately recognize that the preparation of the metal amino acid chelate of the instant application is an obvious variant of the method of preparing a metal amino acid chelate in the copending application.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

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Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1-13, 17-30, 33-37, 40-46 and 49-51 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-13, 19-33, 38-42, 44-46, 48-51 and 53-54 of copending Application No. 10/828,827. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the instant application is an obvious variant of copending application 10/828,827.

10/829,468 Claim Number	Common Feature	10/828,827 Claim Number
1	Metal amino acid chelate composition	1
2	Naturally occurring amino acids	2
3	metals	3
4	Amino acid to metal ratio 1:1 to 3:1	4
5	Ferrous iron and glycine	5
6	Copper and glycine	6
7	Zinc and glycine	7
8	Manganese and glycine	8
9	Ferric iron and glycine	9
10	Chromium and glycine	10
11	Magnesium and glycine	11
12	Calcium and glycine	12
13	Other than protein hydrolysis	13
17	Chelate with formulation additive	19
18	Organic acid	20

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10/829,468	Common Feature	10/828,827
Claim Number		Claim Number
19	Citric acid	21
20	filler	22
21	Grain flours	23
22	Flow control agent	24
23	Stearic acid	25
24	Free amino acids	26
25	vitamins	27
26	Mineral oils	28
27	Naturally occurring amino acid	29
28	metal	30
29	Amino acid to metal molar ratio	31
30	Other than protein hydrolysis	32
33	Protein hydrolysis	33
34	Method of preparing the metal amino acid chelate	38
35	Amino acid selection	39
36	Metal selection	40
37	Other than protein hydrolysis	41
40	Protein hydrolysis	40
41	additive	44
42	Additives	45
43	Method of administration	46
44	Amino acid selection	48
45	Metal selection	49
46	Other than protein hydrolysis	50
49	Protein hydrolysis	51
50	additive	53
51	additives	54

The metal amino acid chelate composition of 10/828,827 embraces or is embraced by the metal amino acid chelate composition of the instant application as is

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shown in the following table. It would have been recognized by one of ordinary skill in the art that the methods and compositions of the instantly claimed invention are obvious variants of the co-pending application based on the common elements of the claims.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Conclusion

Claims 1-51 are rejected.


Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ernst V. Arnold whose telephone number is 571-272-8509. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Gary Kunz can be reached on 571-272-0887. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

EVA



JOHN PAK
PRIMARY EXAMINER
GROUP 1600